Resolving the Fine-Structure Constant Problem and Introducing Ramion Theory and Ramionic By Ramin Khosravi (KSA)

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Introduction and energy

Ramin theory is about Ramion (Rotational **A**nti-matter and **m**atter **I**on) that explains how universe is made from only **one and exactly one** basic particle, the ramion, an absolute energy $\boldsymbol{e}$ in form of three-dimensional sphere (not more!) with real measurable parameters like energy **e**, pressure **P** ,energy density **ρ** ,volume **V=** $\frac{4\pi}{3}r^3$ **,** radius **r** ,angular speed **w** ,rotational speed (**v=r.w=c=light speed**) ,mass equivalent to its energy $m_r=\frac{e}{c^2}$ and spin and electrical charge **±q** and two poles: north and south!

ramions **contains, generate and defines** any thing:

space, time, compatible relativity + quantum

matter, antimatter and their asymmetry ,

gravity and so called dark matter,

energy, so called dark energy, space energy causing space expansion,

all elementary forces: gravity (+strong nuclear force), electromagnetic (+weak nuclear force),

entanglement, warm hole, black hole and elementary particles geometry

physics constant like fine structure constant or ratio of elementary particles mass

energy parts of ramion:

(i) Pressing Energy=PV

A linear moving inside volume V (like Gas molecules) that generate pressure **P** onto all neighbour ramions around its volume **V**

(ii) Rotational Energy= $\frac{1}{2}mc^2$

A rotational moving means rotational energy that generates torque or electrical charges

$$\textbf{(1)} \qquad e = mc^2 = PV + \frac{1}{2}mc^2$$

Above formula is basic of Ramionic. $it\ results\ in$:

(2) $\rightarrow \boldsymbol{PV = \frac{1}{2} m\ c^2}$

(3) $\mathbf{P\ V = e = m\ c^2}$

(4) $\mathbf{\rightarrow P = \frac{\rho}{2}}$

(5) $\mathbf{e = 2PV}$

in thermodynamics:

(6) $\mathbf{e = \frac{f_r}{2}\ PV \rightarrow f_r = 4}$

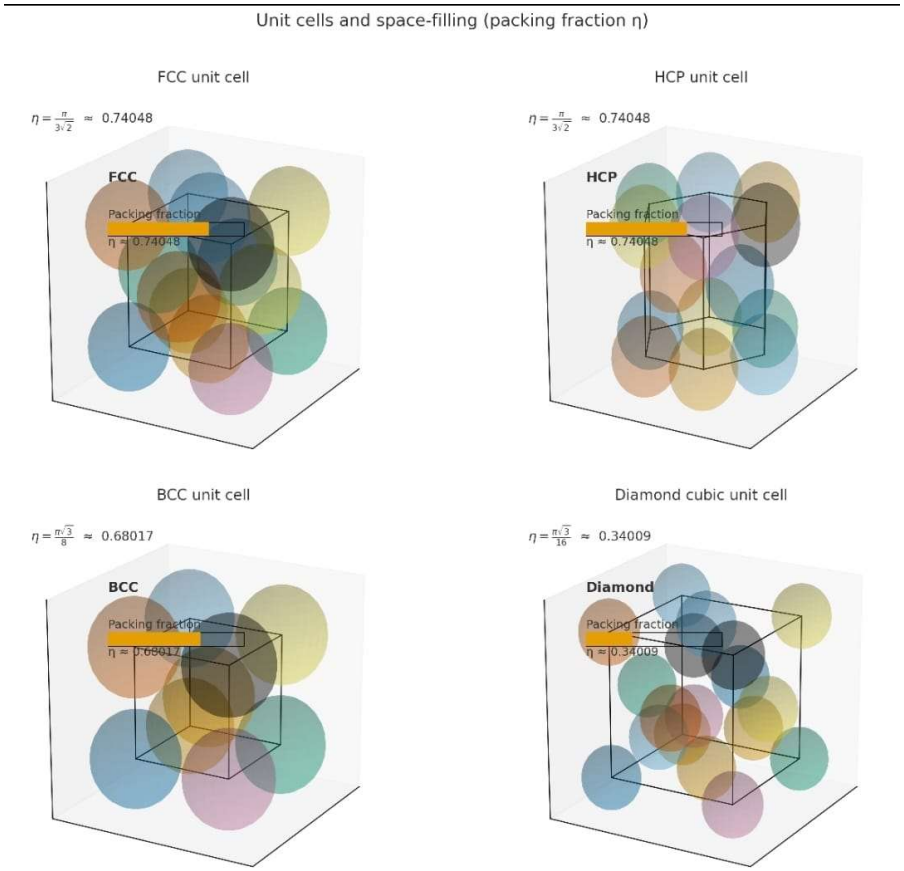
$\boldsymbol{f_r}$: Degree of Freedom (Considering this point: three dimensions for location and three dimensions for speed, and reduction of two dimensions for the equipotential surfaces results in 4.

Geometry of Space Structure in Ramin Theory

Because the ramions repel one another in all directions, they ultimately reach a state of maximal compression. Nevertheless, over certain intervals they cause space and time to expand (dark energy's role).

Although both models (the FCC and HPC hexagonal) were considered, research by Ramioncs Ltd recommends the FCC model, which yields a softer space.

In the FCC model, each ramion has twelve nearest neighbours in the next layer, all tangent to it.



Geometry shows number of ramions in layer n as follows:

(7) L(n)=$10n^2 + 2$ for example L(1)=12

The cumulative number up to and including layer N is:

(8) N (n) = $(1\ for\ centre) + \sum_{k=1}^{n}(10k^2 + 2)$

(9) $\rightarrow \mathrm{N}\,(\mathrm{n}) = (1\ for\ centre) + \frac{10n^3+15n^2+11n}{3}$

(10) $\boldsymbol{\varphi} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\pi}}{\mathbf{3}\sqrt{\mathbf{2}}} =$ **0.74048048969** volume occupancy factor

Ramion Theory introduces two new geometry constant: α′ and β:

For layers sufficiently distant from the assumed centre, we obtain:

(11) $\mathrm{V} = \frac{4\pi}{3}\ R^3 = \frac{4\pi}{3}\ \left(\alpha'\ n\,(2\,r)\right)^3\ \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{2}} = N\,(n)\frac{4}{3}\,\pi\,r^3$

(12) $\rightarrow \alpha' = \sqrt[3]{\frac{10}{24\,\varphi}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{10\,\sqrt{2}}{8\pi}} =$

0.855785095 (radial compression ratio)

Whether we model this as a circle (πr^2) (or a hemisphere ($\frac{4\pi r^2}{2}$) with applying the cosine correction factor) we show that, in sufficiently distant layers, the ramions form an effective surface. The ratio of the area of that layer to the surface area of the corresponding sphere is β:

(13) $(10n^2 + 2)\pi r^2 = \beta\ 4\ \pi\ R^2 = \beta\ (4\pi)\ (\alpha'\ n\ 2\ R)^2$

(14) $\rightarrow \beta = \frac{10}{16\alpha'^2} = \frac{10}{16\ (\frac{10\sqrt{2}}{8\pi})^{\frac{2}{3}}} = 0.91698716849$

surface occupancy

Gravity and Relativity in Ramin Theory

Mass is not created by concentration of energy!

Mass (particle or large black holes are collapsing some ramions and distributing their energy into ramions in the space, more closer more share of energy.

After that a black hole remains with radius of r1=R_H and velocity of v1.

This hole equation is same in elementary particles in a atom or huge black holes in the space!

12 expanded ramions with r1 radius surround that hole.

so only light, but also mass is a wave in space. There is no particle-wave paradox except what our observation by (eye or device) and in fact our technology prefers or lets us.

$$\textbf{(15)} \quad \rho_S = \varphi\rho_r = 0.74\,\rho_r \;\rightarrow\; \rho_r = \frac{\rho_s}{\varphi}$$

ρ_r: Ramion volume energy density
ρ_s: Space Energy density

By approximating the Energy density as a continuous value and Assuming sufficient distance from the centre of mass (n>>1), we obtain the following:

$$\textbf{(16)} \quad \rho(R) = \frac{\left(10\,n^2+2\right)\frac{4\pi}{3}r^3\;\left(\rho_r=\frac{\rho_S}{\varphi}\right)}{4\pi\,(R=\alpha'\,n\,2\,r)^2\,(dR=\alpha' 2r)} = \rho_S$$

Above formula means energy density in space is unchanged after conversion Ramions energy to matter. In fact $P_{real} = \frac{\rho_S}{2}$ is constant (because pressure of any ramion is max capable pressure of ramion so can not be increased) but **for balancing Forces** on ramions surface they **expand** space (and consequently time with equal factor so mass and energy remained unchanged) ,finally observer or ramion itself sense expanded space and time on surface of it. Other matters feels vacuum instead of other matter.

Force balancing means:

(17) $$r_{(R)}{}^2 \rho'_{(R)} = r_s{}^2 \rho_r \rightarrow r_{(R)}{}^2 P'_{(R)} = r_s{}^2 P_r$$

r_s, t_s: *space steady state* r, t: sensed at any ramions surface

$\rho'_{(R)}$ and $P'_{(R)}$ are relative (not real) energy density and pressure as the observer on surface of ramion senses (not real)

Function f(R) is defined to simplify solving equations.

(18) $$\rightarrow \rho'_{(R)} = \rho_s (1 - f_{(R)}) \rightarrow P'_{(R)} = \rho_s (1 - f_{(R)})/2$$

(19) $$t_{(R)} = t_s / \sqrt{1 - f_{(R)}} = t_s \sqrt{\frac{\rho_s}{\rho'_s}}$$

(20) $$r_{(R)} = r_s / \sqrt{1 - f_{(R)}} = r_s \sqrt{\frac{\rho_s}{\rho'_s}}$$

Force on m2 by integralling $p' \times dS$ on its surface

(21) $$\text{F} = \int P' \times dS = \left(V_{m2} = \frac{m_2 C^2}{\rho_s}\right) \left(\frac{-\partial P}{\partial R}\right)$$

g: gravity acceleration: means -F

(22) $$\text{F} = \frac{m_2 C^2}{\rho_s} \left(\frac{dP}{dR}\right) \rightarrow \boldsymbol{g = \frac{F}{m_2} = \frac{c^2}{2} \left(\frac{-df}{dR}\right)}$$

energy balance equation:

(23) $$m_1 C^2 = E_{m1} = \int_0^\infty (\rho_s - \rho) \, 4\pi R^2 \, dR$$

(24) $$m_1 C^2 = 4\pi \rho_s \int_0^\infty f \, R^2 \, dR$$

So we have these criteria's:

1/3) $f(R) Function$ Must be monotonically decreasing functions, tend to zero when r→∞ and also must limited between 0 to 1,

2/3) $\left(\frac{-df}{dR}\right)$ $functions$ Must be monotonically decreasing functions, tend to zero as r→∞,

3/3) $integral\ (\int_0^\infty f\ R^2\ dR)$ Must be finite and positive, so that energy can be balanced.

The general solution:

(25) $$f = (\frac{B}{R})^k \exp(-(\frac{R}{A})^P)$$

Solution A: Integer k and p

(26) $$f = \sum f_{kp} = \sum(\frac{B}{R})^k \exp(-(\frac{R}{A})^P)$$

(27) Gravitational Acceleration:

$$g = \sum g_{kp} = \sum \frac{C^2}{2}\left(\frac{-df_{kp}}{d_R}\right) = \frac{C^2}{2}\sum (\frac{B}{R})^k \frac{1}{R}\left\{ k + p\,(\frac{R}{A})^p \right\} \exp\left(-(\frac{R}{A})^P\right)$$

(28) Energy Balance: $E = \sum E_{kp} = \sum 4\pi\rho_s\, B^k\ A^{3-k} z_k(p)$

(29) $z_k(p) = \left(\frac{1}{\mathrm{p}}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{3-\mathrm{k}}{\mathrm{p}}\right)$ when $\Gamma(n) = (n-1)!$ Gamma function

necessary conditions means

(30) $1 \le k < 3 \quad 0 < p \le k$

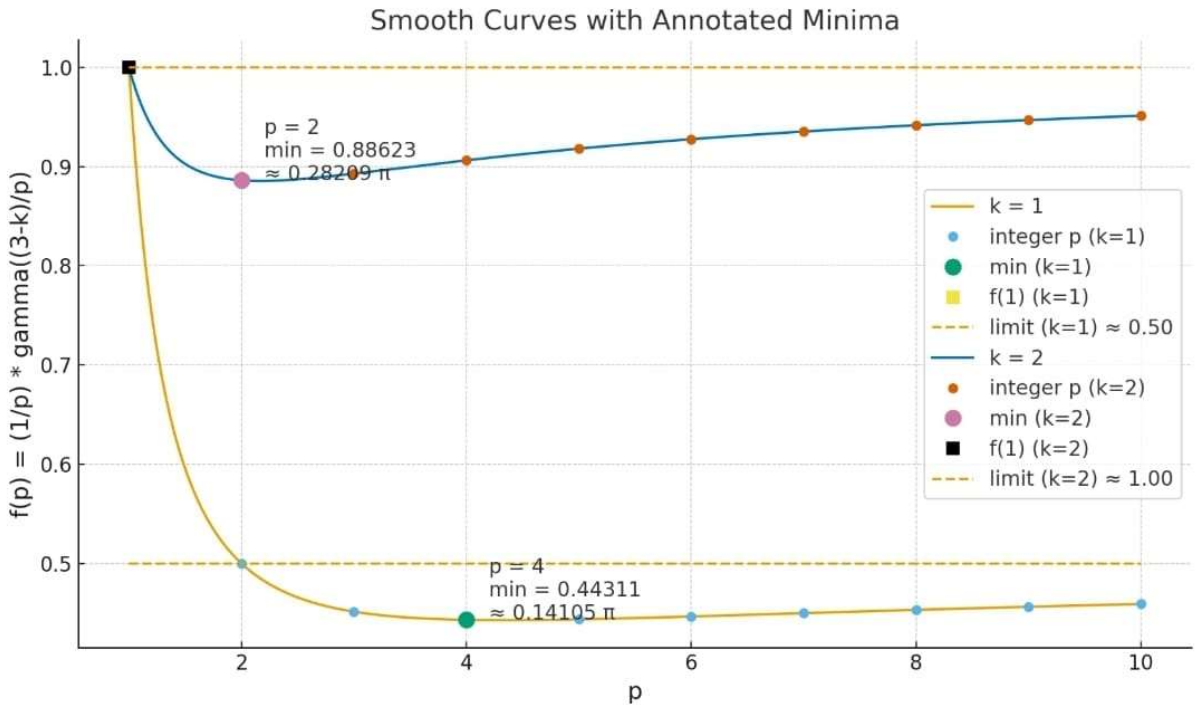
Therefore: we have 3 terms in answer

K=1, t=1 Long Range Gravity consist of bright Gravity (proportional to 1/R2 as great einstein theory models) and Dark Gravity (so called dark matter ,

Ramion Theory explains and models it simply without any dark matter particle)

K=2, t=1 Middle Range Gravity (between short and long)

K=2, t=2 short Range Gravity like to Strong nuclear Force



(31) $$\rho'_s = \rho_s \left(1 - \frac{R_F}{R} e^{-\frac{R}{R_D}} - \left(\frac{B_1}{R}\right)^2 e^{-\frac{R}{A_1}} - \left(\frac{B_2}{R}\right)^2 e^{-\left(\frac{R}{A_2}\right)^2} \right)$$

(32) $$g = \frac{C^2}{2R} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \frac{R_F}{R} \left(1 + 1\left(\frac{R}{R_D}\right)^1\right) e^{-\frac{R}{R_D}} \\ + \left(\frac{B_1}{R}\right)^2 \left(2 + 1\left(\frac{R}{A_1}\right)^1\right) e^{-\frac{R}{A_1}} \\ + \left(\frac{B_2}{R}\right)^2 \left(2 + 2\left(\frac{R}{A_2}\right)^2\right) e^{-\left(\frac{R}{A_2}\right)^2} \end{array} \right\}$$

In energy balancing we can ignore energy of k=2 parts

(33) $R_F = \frac{2G\,M}{RC^2}$ and $g = \frac{GM}{R}\left(\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R_D}\right) e^{-\frac{R}{R_D}}$

(34) $$E = 4\pi\rho_s \left\{ \begin{matrix} R_F^1\, R_D^2 \int_0^\infty x\, e^{-(x)^1}\, dx \\ + B_1{}^2\, A_1{}^1 \int_0^\infty x^2\, e^{-(x)^1} dx \\ + B_2{}^2\, A_2{}^1 \int_0^\infty x^2\, e^{-(x)^2} dx \end{matrix} \right\}$$

(35) $E = 4\pi\rho_s\, R_F^1\, R_D^2 \rightarrow E = 4\pi\rho_s\, (R_F = \frac{2G\,M}{RC^2})\, R_D^2$

(36) $\rightarrow C^4 = 8\pi G\rho_s\, R_D^2$ relating light speed c , G constant, space energy density ρ_s and radius of dark gravity observation R_D

In this solution we must fit 3 curves to find 4 parameters
$B_1 \quad A_1 \quad B_2 \quad A_2 \quad to$ support all criteria

About ρ_s

(37) $\rho_s = 5.4 + 10^{-1} \quad {}^{J}/_{m^3}$

Then:

(38) $R_D = 9.46\, x\, 10^{25} m = 10^{10}\, LY$

If R_D is taken to be 10^6 times smaller (i.e. 10,000 light-year), then we must take $\rho_s = 10^{12}$; hence:

(39) $\rho_s = 540\ {}^{J}/_{m^3}$

However, excessively large estimates of this energy density are incorrect.

Solution B: floating k and p

K and p are changed from 2 for R1 to 1 for R→∞

R1: radius about the Hole radius R_H

(40) k=p=$(1+\frac{R_1}{R})$

(41) $$\rho'_s = \rho_s \left(1 - \left(\frac{R_F}{R}\right)^{(1+\frac{R_1}{R})} e^{-\left(\frac{R}{R_D}\right)^{(1+\frac{R_1}{R})}} \right)$$

For R>>R_1 it results in Bright and Dark gravity:

(42) $$\rho'_s = \rho_s\left(1 - \frac{R_F}{R} e^{-\frac{R}{R_D}}\right)$$

(43) $$g = \frac{G\,M}{R^2}\left(1 + 1\left(\frac{R}{R_D}\right)^1\right) e^{-\frac{R}{R_D}}$$

For R near R_1 it results in strong nuclear force

(44) $$\rho'_s = \rho_s\left(1 - \left(\frac{R_F}{R}\right)^2\right) e^{-\left(\frac{R}{R_D}\right)^2}$$

(45) $$g = \frac{G\,M}{R^2}\left(2 + 2\left(\frac{R_F}{R}\right)^2 \right) e^{-\left(\frac{R}{R_D}\right)^2}$$

energy balance like solution A is $C^4 = 8\pi G\rho_s R_D^2$ $C^4 = 8\pi G\rho_s R_D^2$

Relativity and Time dilation

In fact $P_{real} = \frac{\rho_s}{2}$ is constant (because pressure of any ramion is max capable pressure of ramion so can not be increased) but **for balancing Forces** on ramions surface they **expand** space and time with equal factor (so mass and energy remained unchanged) , then observer on surface of a ramion, senses expanded space and time.

$$\textbf{(46)} \qquad t_{(R)} = \frac{t_s}{\sqrt{1- f_{(R)}}} = t_s \sqrt{\frac{\rho_s}{\rho\prime_s} = \frac{r^2}{{r_s}^2}} = t_s \frac{r}{r_s}$$

For example in long range part of gravity:

$$\textbf{(47)} \qquad t_r = \frac{t_s}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{R_F}{R})}}$$

If a mass moves at speed **v**, we obtain the following relation:

$$\textbf{(48)} \quad t_r = t_s \sqrt{1 - (\frac{v^2}{c^2} = \frac{R_F}{R})}$$

There is no distinction between these two terms $\frac{v^2}{c^2}\ or\ \frac{R_F}{R}$ just as a body must *obtain* the speed V (escape velocity) to escape of gravity of $itself$.

However, the speed and the energy are observer-independent. When a mass "moves", the ramions effectively move in the opposite direction because mass is a hole and distributed energy in all space.

In this theory we can study time dilation more than relativity or quantum theories by above formulas.

Energy of moving objects:

We can simply form R′ function like to R′(x,y,z) or R′(R,θ,φ) or R(r, φ,z) to obtain distance of any point in space to last position of object due to ratio of its v or w to c.

(in fact gravitational wave is travelling by light speed because this is maximum speed of data or energy through Ramions unless a narrow net connects two Ramions by empty geometry between other Ramions in warm hole or entanglement state)

Anyway we consider gravity speed as c

$$\textbf{(49)} \quad \mathrm{E} = \rho_s \int \frac{R_F}{R'} \; e^{-\frac{R'}{R_D}} \; dV$$

for example in spherical

$$\textbf{(50)} \quad \mathrm{E} = \rho_s \int \frac{R_F}{R'} \; e^{-\frac{R'}{R_D}} \, 4\pi R^2 \, dR$$

If an object moves with speed x along a straight line, every point in space (at distance R from it) senses it $v\,\Delta t$ behind, therefore:

$$\textbf{(51)} \quad \Delta x = (\Delta t = \frac{R}{C}) v = \frac{v}{C} \; R$$

$$\textbf{(52)} \quad R' = \sqrt{\left(x + \frac{V}{C} \; R\right)^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\textbf{(53)} \quad E = \frac{\rho_s \, 4\pi \, R_F R_D^2}{1-(\frac{V}{C})^2} = \frac{\rho_s \, 4\pi \, \frac{2\,GM}{C^2} \, R_D^2}{1-\frac{V^2}{C^2}} = \frac{MC^2}{1-\frac{V^2}{C^2}}$$

If an rotates on a circle of radius r with angular speed ω:

$$\textbf{(54)} \quad \Delta\theta = (\Delta t = \frac{R}{C}) w = \frac{w}{C} \; R$$

(55) $$R' = \sqrt{\left(x - r\ \cos\left(-\frac{\omega}{c}\ R\right)\right)^2 + \left(y - \ r\ \sin\left(-\frac{\omega}{c}\ R\right)\right)^2 + Z^2}$$

(56) $$\mathrm{E} = \rho_s \int \frac{R_F}{R'}\ e^{-\frac{R'}{R_D}}\ 4\pi R^2\, dR = \ \rho_s\, R_F\, \pi\, R_D^2\ = MC^2$$

So in Ramin theory energy of rotating object on closed routes does not exceed MC^2.

So in Ramin theory, based on the path we simply and accurately compute the energy attributed to the object.

Electromagnetism in Ramin Theory

Each Ramion has a rotation, such that the m-equivalent of its energy rotates at the speed c:

(57) $$e = mc^2 = \left(PV = \frac{1}{2}\, mc^2\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\, mc^2\right)$$

- Pressure part: $\left(PV = \frac{1}{2}\, mc^2\right)$
- Rotation part: $\left(\frac{1}{2}\, mc^2\right)$

The torque vector is positive at one pole and negative at the other; therefore each ramion has an equal amount of positive and negative electrical charge.

When a particle forms (i.e., a cavity or black hole devoid of ramion), then around that cavity, in a persistent manner, twelve swollen ramion are situated.[1]

These twelve Ramions are located around the cavity and must satisfy torque equilibrium. Therefore, they form pairs—two by two—that produce similar charge.

- As a result, we have six pairs with positive and negative charge.
- Among these six pairs, if all have the same sign, we have charge -e or +p.
- Thus, each Ramion has the electric charge as follows: $\pm\frac{e}{12}$
- If one pair is opposite to the others, then the net charge is: $\pm\frac{8}{12}e = \pm\frac{2}{3}e$
- And if two pairs are opposite to the other four pairs, the net charge will be as follows:

[1] **It is worth noting that the dynamics of this matter are also examined within Ramion theory, and there is scope for further study.**

(58) $\pm\frac{4}{12}\ e = \pm\frac{1}{3}\ e$

This simple explanation shows why the only possible charges of an particle can only be the following numbers: $\pm 1\ or\ \pm\frac{2}{3}\ or\ \pm\frac{1}{3}$

Therefore, each charged particle requires energy to create these charges (electrical charges), and this energy (st=structure) is released into space as negative energy (according to the same relations discussed in the gravity section).

If we assume that bringing a ramion hemisphere[2] with charge q from infinity to the radius R of another ramion hemisphere with charge q, requires the integral of the following force:

(59) $\frac{Kq^2r}{R^2}$,

then we will have:

(60) $E_1 = \frac{Kq^2r}{R}$

Energy needed to bring n ramions:

(61) $E_{st} = \sum_{t=2}^{n}(t-1)\ \frac{K\,(Q/n)^2}{R}$

It should be noted that, in this part of the equation: $(t-1)$, the number 1 indicates that the first particle requires no energy.

[2] **[or hemisphere created from ramion?]**

(62) $$E_{st} = \frac{K}{R}\left(\frac{Q}{n}\right)^2 \frac{n\,(n-1)}{n^2} = \frac{K\,Q^2}{R}\,\left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

This coefficient: $\left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right)$, indicates the reduction in the required energy in the discrete, quantum case compared with assuming a continuous electric charge, and it is very important.

Supplying (distributing) the structural electric potential energy ρ_{st} energy-supply parameter:

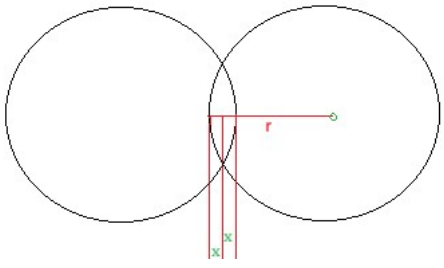
(63) $$\frac{K\,Q^2}{R}\left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right) = \int_{\infty}^{R_{st}}\left(\rho_{st} = \frac{K\,Q^2}{4\pi\,r^2}\right)dr \;\rightarrow\; R_{st} = \left(\frac{R}{4\,\pi\left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right)}\right)$$

The EST must be supplied by the surrounding ramions — but how?

If, as a negative-mass energy, we want to reduce the radius of the ramions, then either we have a space discontinuity, or a density beyond tolerance.

Consequently, the only way to supply this energy is a slight indentation of the ramions into one another.

This repulsive force, in combination with the strong nuclear force, produces the weak nuclear force.



$V_c = V_{Common}$ (On one side) = 2 V_{cap} (On both sides)

(64) $\frac{V_c}{r} = \frac{3}{4}\left\{(\frac{x}{r})^2 - \frac{1}{3}(\frac{x}{r})^3\right\}$

The energy released in this bond, relative to ρ_s, is in the same ratio as $\frac{V_c}{V}$. Exactly analogous to the gravitational equivalent—and disregarding dark matter effect (which is not observable at short distances).

We say that ρ_{st} is distributed in proportion to $\frac{1}{R_2}$.

(65) $\left(\frac{x}{r}\right)^2 = \frac{R_{st}}{R}$,

These caps reduce the ramion's torque (if they are not oriented in the same direction):

(66) $I = \frac{1}{5}mr^2$

Spherical inertia with a volumetric distribution:

(67) $I = \frac{r^2}{5}\left(\Delta m = \frac{\rho_r}{c^2}\left(\Delta v = V\ \frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{x}{r}\right)^2\right)\right) \rightarrow$

$$I = \frac{3}{20}\ \frac{e}{c^2}\ \left(\frac{R_{st}}{R}\right) r^2$$

e: Ramion energy

How is the electric field propagated in space—that is, in the Ramions?

As long as no other charged particle is present, the Ramions, by sharing the volume V_c, supply the electric potential energy Q_1; and since they become aligned, they perceive the same volume, pressure, and even the previous torque. Ramion theory makes possible the propagation of the static electric field, which is not possible with Photon, because photons can explain electromagnetic wave, not static electrical field.

Now suppose the charge Q_2 is placed in this field. The twelve Ramions of the charge Q_2 cannot rotate freely along this path and align their torques; consequently, energy is required at the angle θ:

(68) $$e_2 = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{3}{20}\,\frac{e}{c^2}\left(\frac{R_{st1}}{R}\right)r^2\right)w^2\cos\theta$$

(69) $$rw = c$$

(70) $$e_2 = \frac{3}{40}\,e\left(\frac{R_{st1}}{R}\right)\cos\theta$$

(71) Force: $f_2 = \frac{-dE}{dR} = \frac{3}{40}\,e\,\frac{R_{st1}}{R^2}\cos\theta$

(72) Pressure: $P_2 = f_2\,\frac{\beta}{\pi r^2}$, $\beta = \frac{10}{16\left(\frac{10\sqrt{2}}{8\pi}\right)^{2/3}}$

(From geometry)

(73) $$F_2 = \int P_2 = \frac{3}{40}\;e\;R_{st1}\;\frac{\beta}{\pi r^2}\left\{\frac{2\,V_2}{R^3}\right\}$$

Surface

We multiply the numerator and denominator by 4r:

(74) $$F2 = \frac{6}{40}\,\frac{4r\,e\,\beta}{4r\,\pi\,r^2{=}3v_r}\;\frac{2\,V_2}{R^3}\times R_{st1}$$

(75) $$\hbar c = \left(\frac{e}{w}\right)(rw) = er$$

(76) $$F_2 = \frac{16}{40}\hbar c\;\left(\frac{R_{st}}{R^3}\right)$$

Since gravity is much weaker than electromagnetism: $v_2 \cong v_r$

We assume $q_2 > q$

R is the distance at which the induced electric surface charge densities from side $Q_1$and side Q_2 are equal. At this distance, we calculate the force:

(77) $\frac{Q_2}{R_2} = \frac{Q_1}{R}$

(78) $F_2 = \frac{16\beta}{40}(\hbar c) \quad \frac{R_{st1}}{R^3 = R^2 \ (R = \frac{Q_1 R_2}{Q_2})}$

(79) $F_2 = \frac{16\beta}{40}(\hbar c) \quad \left(\frac{Q_2\, R_{st1}}{Q_1\, R_2}\right) \quad \frac{1}{R^2}$

To avoid being restricted to the condition $\langle {Q_2 \ll Q_1 \atop R_2 \ll R_1} \rangle$, and to make the forces F_1 *and* F_2 equal, we compute the geometric mean of F_1 *and* F_2:

(80) $F = \sqrt{F_1\, F_2} = \frac{1}{R^2} \frac{16\beta}{40} \hbar c \quad \sqrt{\frac{R_{st1}}{R_1} \, x \, \frac{R_{st2}}{R_2}}$

(81) $F.R^2 = Q_1 Q_2 \hbar c \left(\frac{\beta}{40\,\pi} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{m_1}{m_r}}} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{m_2}{m_r}}}\right) = Q_1 Q_2 \hbar c \alpha$

(82) $$\frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{40\pi}{\beta = \frac{10}{16\left(\frac{10\sqrt{2}}{8\pi}\right)^{2/3}}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_r}{m_1}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_r}{m_2}}$$

when m_r, m_1, m_2 denote the mass or energy equivalents of romion, Q1 , Q2 respectively

if m_r, m_e, m_p denote the mass or energy equivalents of romion, electron, and proton we have:

(83) $\frac{1}{\alpha} = 137.03976507112 \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_r}{m_e}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_r}{m_p}} = 137.035999206$

When 137.035999206 is measured value.

Case A: different electrical charge distribution on electron and proton means different alpaha for different couple types

$if\ m_p \gg m_e\ then\ \frac{m_r}{m_e} = \frac{1}{18195}$

$if\ m_p = 1836 m_e\ then\ m_r = \frac{m_e}{18205}$

We know $proton\ (3\ quarks)\ is\ not$ as electron and is not infinity

So mean value between 18195 and 18205 is better estimation:

(84) $Ramion's\ Energy = E_r = m_r c^2 = \frac{E_e = m_e c^2}{18200} = 4.5 \times 10^{-18}$ J

and $\frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{40\pi}{\beta} \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_r}{m_1}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_r}{m_2}}$

and $\frac{1}{\alpha} =$ 137.035999206 is accurate for proton-electron couple

and electrical force between electron-electron couple is 27.48ppm more than proton-electron couple and

and electrical fore between proton-proton couple is 27.48ppm less than proton-electron

and m1 or m2 is $\frac{2\, m_q}{3}$ for quarks like up

and m1 or m2 is $\frac{m_q}{3}$ for quarks like down

Case B: Same electrical charge distribution on electron and proton

$\frac{1}{\alpha} = 137.03976507112 \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_r}{m_e}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_r}{m_e}} = 137.035999206$

(85) $Ramion's\ Energy = E_r = m_r c^2 = \frac{E_e = m_e c^2}{2 * 18200 = 36400} = 2.25 \times 10^{-18}$ J

And $\frac{1}{\alpha} = 137.036$ for any couples.

Explanation of matter–antimatter Asymmetry

Our Universe is similar to a Ramion—perhaps a ramion nested within its mother cosmos, with the possibility of an unbounded mother–daughter hierarchy, or even a recursion in which the whole curls back into its own core. In any case, the only plausible rationale for the breaking of matter–antimatter symmetry is that our Universe is currently performing the rotation.

If, in our surroundings (i.e., within the hemisphere of the Universe we inhabit), the rotation is such that a slight negative charge resides in the internal vacuum of space, then this small excess (together with electric-charge conservation) drives the heavier particles to become + and the lighter particles to become −.

Thus, in the other hemisphere of our universe, antimatter may perhaps dominate.

Therefore, if cosmological observations in our vicinity allow us to determine the prevailing direction of rotation, that direction, reflected within the ramion, can likewise indicate whether a clockwise produces of a ramion corresponds to positive or to negative charge.

Photon is not merely an electromagnetic wave; macroscopic bodies may likewise be regarded as hypothetical quanta. Accordingly, both material quanta and photon are, in essence, waves rather than particles. Under certain observational conditions, however, they may be perceived and registered as particles.

Photons and ħ in Ramionic

A single Ramion cannot act as a photon on its own, because it would have to change either its rotational speed or its direction of rotation, and it has no force to accomplish either.

Consequently, the electric field generated by the rotation of the Ramion—and, on larger scales, as described by the Maxwell's equations—by its own rotation gives rise to a magnetic field. However, since this energy transfer ultimately proceeds in the form of Ramion quanta, it can be regarded as a quantum of energy, termed photon. The energy of this photon is similar to the hypothetical Coriolis force:

(86) $F = m(c) \times w$

(87) $E = m\,(rv) \times w = mrc\,w =$

$$\hbar = mrc \quad [reduced\ Planck\ constant\ ] \rightarrow E = \hbar\, w \quad [For\ photon]$$

$$[For\ real\ Ramion]\ \hbar\, c = mrc^2 = m\, c^2\, r = er$$

Elementary particles in Ramin theory

In the ramion, not only the fine-structure constant but also the reason for the electric charges $\pm 1, \pm\frac{2}{3}, and\ 1\frac{1}{3}$, the matter–antimatter asymmetry, and the specific masses of the elementary particles are readily calculable.
With the Ramion theory, the dynamics of ramion (elementary-particle) reactions can likewise be modelled with the highest conceivable precision.

The lightest particles are formed from only a single (12+1) ramion layer.

Also 96 U quarks and 72 D quarks (equivalent to 40 proton and 16 neutron) and 40 electrons and some neutrinos equivalent to energy of 40 electron are formed by collapsing of 186 ramion layers.

If $m_r = \frac{m_e}{36402}\ then$ it corresponds to L10n^2+2

If $m_r = \frac{m_e}{18200}\ then$

S quark and the Z boson were produced without the creation of other heavy particles.
According to the N(n) relation, the required number of Ramion layers for these two particles is 99 and 986 layers, respectively.

Critical layers have minimum strength and maximum similarity between radius for halving ramion surface area and radius for max cross-sectional area, all of these originate from geometry of space.

Cosmology in Ramin theory

In Ramin theory, bridges have been built not only between gravitation and electromagnetism (the so-called four fundamental forces) and between relativity and the quantum, without singularities for everything from the smallest particles to the largest black holes.

For example, the followings, relate dark matter and the energy density of space (e.g., dark energy):

(88) (far Gravity For k=1, p=1) $F = \frac{2\,GM}{C^2 R}\left(\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R_D}\right) e^{-\frac{R}{R_D}}$

(89) $R_D^2 = \frac{C^4}{8\pi\ G\ \rho_s}$

This theory models matter, dark matter, and waves by altering the arrangement of Ramions, and therefore only the energy of space must be taken into account in calculations of the age and dimensions of the Universe.

Studies based on this theory open many avenues concerning the expansion of the Universe, the Big Bang, and cosmology, in addition to relativity, quantum theory, and elementary particles.

In Ramion Theory all of universe is filled by Ramion, Ramion and space energy density is same even close to matter, so **maybe** in calculation on Hubble constant H0 we have to consider Dark energy (= Space energy density) share as 100% means 14.46×10^9 year Universe age and 14.46×10^9 LY observable radius.

Ramin theory and philosophy

On the one hand, ramions remove the finger of God from the fine-structure constant and fine tuning, and place the burden upon geometry!

On the other hand, they indicate that our entire Universe could be a ramion within a more transcendent universe; conversely, our Universe may be the mother or daughter of other universes. Perhaps this chain is infinite, or perhaps it returns to itself—our Universe may be, for example, the mother of its own mother's mother.